THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

STATE CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY.

OCTOBER 6TH, 1865.

The Convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, from the Special Committee of nine to prepare proper subjects for the action of the Convention, submitted an additional report as follows:

The Committee to prepare business, &c., for the Convention, beg leave to make a further report in continuation of the duties assigned to them. Again they would remind the Convention that upon the subjects mentioned, the Committee desire it should be understood they express no opinion as to the action of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted
B. F. MOORE, CHM'N.

1 *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments are proper to be made to the Constitution, limiting the power of the General Assembly to increase the indebtedness of the State.

2 *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed who shall report what part, if any, of the action of this Convention, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and the time and manner of doing the same.

3 *Resolved*, That a committee of eleven be appointed, to whom the matters embraced in the report of the Public Treasurer shall be referred whose duty it shall be to report what action if any in relation thereto, ought to be taken by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, this report, with the former one made by the committee, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Winston moved, in order to enable the President to appoint the committees called for under the resolutions, that the rules be suspended, which was passed and the report concurred in.

Resolution and Ordinances.

By Mr. Brown of Caswell:

Whereas, a diversity of opinion has existed among the citizens of the United Stated, as to the rightful power of a State to secede from the Federal *Union; and whereas, said question was, under the* ordinance of the several States, which passed them, submitted among other questions to the arbitrament of arms in the late contest, between the two sections and decided, adversely, to said claim of power,

Therefore be it resolved by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, that we recognize this decision as a final and conclusive settlement of the question, that a State has no rightful power to secede from the Federal Union.

An Ordinance to Amend the Constitution.

Be it ordained by the Convention of the people of North Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That article 1, section 2 of the ameudments to the constitution be so amended as to read as follows:

The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, to be elected by counties according to the number of white inhabitants in each, and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not have the requisite ratio of population.

By Mr. Henry of Macon,

An Ordinance to Declare the Basis of Representation and for other Purposes.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Senate of this State shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts which districts shall be laid off by the Generpl Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and afterwards, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and then every twenty years thereafter. according to their white popluation. Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district, and when there are one or more districts having the excess of population above the ratio to form a senatorial district adjoining a distict or districts deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the population of the district or districts deficient, and it, with such addition the district or districts receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such district or districts shall constitute a senatorial district.

Be it further ordained, That the House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their white population, and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. This appointment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off, and the said aspointments shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, in according to the census which way be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the making such appointments.

Be it further ordained, That in making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of white populatiou in the State, after deducting that comprehended within three counties which do not severally contain the one hundred twentieth part of the entire white population aforesaid, by the number of representatives less the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives and so on progressively, and there the remaining representatives shall be assigned several-

Be it further ordained, That until the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be held after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, namely: The counties of Alleghany, Brunswick; Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrell, Warren, Washington, Wautauga, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carterett, Caswell, Columbus, Davie, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Halifax, Harnett, Harnett, Haywood, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowel Montgomery, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Stanly, Stokes, Wilson and Mitchell, shall elect one member each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleaveland, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Forsythe, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, Rockingham Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Union, Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Davidson, Orange, Randolph and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The couaties of Wake and Guilford shall elect three members each.

By Mr. Dickey of Cherokee,

An Ordinance to Forbid the Assumption of the State War Debt.

Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That no tax shall be laid or money or property appropriated by the General Assembly of this State to pay any part of the debt incurred, or money or property appropriated by Convention, Legislature, or pretended Legislature of the State to aid in prosecuting the late rebellion against the government of the United States of America.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be part of the constitution of the State.

AN ORDINANCE TO APPLY TO THE PRESIDENT FOR A GENERAL AMNESTY.

Whereas, Since the termination of the late war, the people of North Carolina have by taking the prescribed Amnesty oath, and enjoying the ordinary pursuits of civil life, avoiding strife and insubordination, and in every conceivable way, give evidence of their full and entire acquiescence in the result.

And whereas, the suspension of executive clemency to a very considerable portion of them has crippled trade, caused enterprise to languish and in various ways retarded the material prosperity of the State to the great and inceasing injury of the people thereof:

Therefore, be it ordained, by the delegates of this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that a committee of five discreet persons be appointed whose duty it shall be to apply at once to the President and use the utmost exertions to induce him to make the amnesty general in the State, except to those he may designate by name.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance delaring null and void the ordinance of May, 1861, came up on its passage.

Mr. Miller, of Mecklenburg, thought the substitute was sufficiently expressive. To declare the ordinance of 1861 null, would have all the desired effect, without using the language of the committee.

Mr. N. A. McLean of Robeson, contended that the sovereignty of the State, by reason of the ordinance of 1861 was a de facto government, and the fact could not be ignored. He was willing to vote for the ordinance of the committee. Had always opposed the doctrine of secession.

Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, favored the original ordinance. It was unanimously recommended by the committee. No desire to be discourteous to any one. The language was simple and expressed a political truth. The delegate from Camden and others wished to compromise, but there was lurking poison in it. The ordinance of secession did not meet the views of a very large portion of the people of the State. Mr. Badger, and other distinguished delegates in the Convention of 1861, regarded the act one of revolution. Gentlemen want it repealed and declared null and void, so that it may be renewed.—He did not wish to go to Washiegton as a suppliant, but as a citizen of the United States, and had been at all times. In days of our fathers the doctrine of secession was declared to be treason. Mr. Gaston, in reply to a toast of Mr. Preston in Columbia to N. Carolina, "The Rip Van Winkle of States;" replied "Better be the Rip Vankle of States, than wake up to treason." Mr. Thompson continued his remarks against the right of secession.

Mr. Eaton of Warren, declared himself in favor of the substitute. It had been held up only as a repeal of the secession ordinance, when it declared it by its title, null and void. It certainly does not endorse the right of secession. All are in favor of the return of civil law and speedy return to all our rights in the Union. The opinion of the Convention was clearly expressed, when they unanimously voted to place the flag of the United States over the Capitol. The language of the substitute was better calculated to secure unanimity, and more respectful to the Convenlion of 1861 and the people they represented. He had always been opposed to secession. Washington's Farewell Address and Jefferson's Inaugural Addresses laid down the rules of his civic construction. He trusted now that all, whether they lived on the banks of the Hudson, the Potomac, the Roanoke or the Mississippi would rival each other in turning the sword into the tion to the Government and the pursuits of peace. Peace has its victories as well as war.

Mr. Warren of Beaufort, saw great difference between the two ordinances and did not think there was anything in the original ordinance discourteous. There were three members of the committee who reported the ordinance, delegates in the Convention of 1861. He himself was a member of the committee and also a member of the Convention of 1861, and signed the ordinance of secession, though I never endorsed the heresy of that doctrine. The dominant, hot headed majority forced the ordinance upon a very large minority of that body. Ought we to show them courtesy. They forced the objectionable ordinance through the Convention in about two hours after the organization, and immediately resolved itself into a mob amid the firing of artillery, and ringing of bells. In presence of the venerable President of that Convention, I speak it.

Mr. Badger's declaration of independence and Judge Ruffin's simple and plain compromise, were swept away like a feather when they come in conflict with the views of the unreasonable majority. Mr. Warren reviewed with much force the language and the legal effects of the two ordinances.

Mr. Brown of Caswell, was in favor of the substitute of the delegate from Camden. His position on the question of secession was well known. The delegate from Richmond (Mr. Dockery) well knew upon which side he battled in the Legislature of 1860. No man in the State, except perhaps the Provisional Governor, had been so much abused as himself, for the expression of those views. He could not support, upon mature deliberation, the original ordinance. Its adoption would arraign the people and the Convention of 1861. That ordinance was in fact, the act of the people, it came from the people.—Two thirds were opposed—war had commenced, and President Lincoln had called for troops, and the State was literally in political duress, and she had to act as she did or be thrown into a civil war. "The situation and not the will consents." None deprecated war more than he did; went to Virginia to recommend to that State to stand by North Carolina against secession, and he thought those two great States could withstand the storm, but Virginia seceded and North Carolina was compelled to yield to the force of events. Every delegate on this floor, no doubt, voted in 1861 for delegates to take the State out of the Union, and their acts were entitled to respect by the members of this body, Mr. Brown approved the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and passed an eloquent eulogy upon the Union of the States. He trusted to see the whole country united heart and hand.

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THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 10, 1865.

J. J. STEWART, EDITOR

POLITICAL INTOLERANCE.

This is a strange World of ours—and the Convention is not the least singular of the curious results of the War. This body has *passed an Ordinance* declaring that the Act of the Convention of 1789, in ratifying the Federal Constitution, has always been in force and was not abrogated by the Ordinance of the 20th of May 1861, called the Secession Ordinance and that the latter ordinance is and always has been null and void.

There are two singular points noticeable in this action. In the first place the committee style it an Ordinance. Ordinances are used to make, modify or repeal the organic law. Acts are used for the same purpose in the Legislature, as to the municipal law—when this is not proposed but an expression of opinion only as to any question, it is down by a resolution. The Convention have merely expressed by resolution, their opinion as to the legality and binding force of the Secession Ordinance, and although this expression of opinion was sanctioned by several delegates who are Judges yet, they did so as delegates and *not as Judges*. One of the delegates argued that it should be passed lest we should be concluded as to our rights in the Union, for several years past. We had always supposed that the declarations of a party in interest made after it became his interest to do so, were inadmissible as evidence for himself, but independent of this consideration, the question of whether we have been in the Union, or not for the past four years, is one to be decided for or against as by others, not by ourselves, and we think, secondly, that this is a question for the Judiciary and for the Judiciary alone.

According to this theory of never having been out,—(which we do not concur in,) Gov. Vance, ought to have called the Legislature together and they have called the Convention. These delegates are sent to Raleigh, to make modify, and repeal the Organic Law, as we have stated not to attempt by resolution to construe laws—it is idle to do so, because whenever the Courts are revived, the question that they have thus attempted so summarily to dispose of, will still be undecided and in all probability in the many suits bronght before the Courts, the question will be brought forward for decision by them. Does any one suppose that any Court, would treat the ordinance, as a judicial decision and precedent? Most assuredly not. They would not treat it as even the abstract well—considered opinion of eminent counsel for they know that it was the mere expression of a *political dogma* professedly introduced to gain a *political* end. The ordinance offered by Dr. Jones, was a frank and manly way to meet the difficulty—for while it committed no delegate for or against the "damnable" heresy—it, by an unqualified repeal left no room for doubt or cavil and evinced a proper respect for those who entertained the doctrine, and for the Convention of 1861, which unanimously promulgated it, in the so called secession ordinance. We regret to see too with what acrimony and bitterness the debate was conducted by the speakers on behalf of the new Ordinance. They seem to wish to take advantage of their present *prestige* to cram their peculiar opinions down the throats of those who conscientiously think otherwise and yet it is more than probably that these same gentlemen, think hard of Greely *at id omne genus* for wishing to cram negro suffrage down our throats.

There are many men in our country, claiming to have been the only Union lovers, who are now attempting to throw the odium of the war, upon secessionists. Had they stood up manfully for the Union, and breasted the storm at the very outset they might have saved the country from the late desolating war. We freely declare that had we not believed in the right of a State to separate itself from the Union, for just cause—whether it be called secession or revolution or what not—we would never have gone into the war, and we are not in our opinion either a rebel or traitor. We did not believe that South Carolina had just cause to dissever her connection with the other States. North Carolina was so situated that her self-preservation seemed to demand it of her, and believing in her *power* to do so of course our allegiance, we considered to belong to her. But many of the "elect" did not believe in the power of North Carolina, to seperate herself, and many we doubt not advocated co-ercion. Why did they not give it when Mr. Lincoln called for troops? Why did they not then put into practice their principles—the well settled principles—of their lives? Yet many of this class who were fierce war men in the beginning—now whimper and whine at the footstool of power declaring themselves to have been all the while *par excellence* the very best of Union lovers—and that those, who honestly believed that by a proper, legal construction, of the Federal Constitution, a State had the right to secede for just cause, *are the only rebels*, and were the *sole authors of all our trouble*. We are satisfied however that the Northern people, here and elsewhere are beginning to see through this varnished loyalty, and that if prudent to express it that would express more respect for an honest consistent and sincere believer in the "odious and damnably" heresy of secession, than for one of these fair weather patriots,—the utmost extent of whose loyalty to the Union during the war, consisted in seditious plots for place and power. We respect FULLY AS MUCH the conscientious consistent Union man, as we do the honest secessionist—but we do not and never can those "Vicars of Bray."

There is one good we can see resulting from the passage of the Ordinance (which we presume was not *premeditated* by the committee, as we presumed they would not admit the principle even by the remotest implication) and that is derived from a legal construction of the instrument:—By declaring that a regularly organized convention had no power to secede in 1861,—our rights at best remaining as they were then—it amounts to a release and quit-claim of the reserved sovereignty upon which the "damnably heresy" was predicated and in that wise does, as it should, forever put the quietus to a doctrine which has been the mean if not the cause of so much suffering.

Lest there should be any misapplication of our remarks we now state that we do not refer to Mr. Boyden, as we regard him one of the "conscientious consistent Union men" for whom we expressed the highest respect. We believe Mr. Boyden, is disposed to be liberal and conciliatory and regret that he should have deemed it imperatively necessary to our present and future welfare to lend his assistance to the furtherance of such a narrow and bigoted policy as is advocated in the passage of the Ordinance.

☞ A new issue of five-twenties will soon be made.

The Nobility of Charity.

Below we present an extract from the address of Bishop Potter, to the Diocesan Convention of Southern New York. This is good talk, kind talk and christian talk—this is the language of a friend and a brother; so gentle, yet so sublimes; so much like the teaching of the lowly Jesus.

The good and true men of the South will meet you, Christian prelate, even more than half way, and all who feel like you. As a specimen of simple touching and sublime christian eloquence it is unequalled in our reading.

God, most merciful, send the consolations of His grace into every. bereaved and sorrowing heart! God make the nation mindful of its deliverers, and put it into all our hearts to do, according to the dictates of Christian charity, and according to our abundant resources, whatever may be needed for the alleviation of sorrow and suffering, whether it be North, or whether it be South. Among the many happy consequences of the resoration of peace will be, it is presumed, the speedy reappearance in our general ecclesiastical council of the beloved brethren—bishops, clergy and laity—who for four years have been separated from us by hindrances incident to war. It will be a reunion that will arouse the tenderest sensibilities of every Christian heart. It will show that old affections have only been restrained, not extinguished; and that feelings long pent up claim a more than ordinary indulgence in demonstrations of love, respect and sympathy. I verily believe, as I do most fervently hope and pray, that not one word of reproach or bitterness will be heard, not one look of coldness appear, to mar the dignity and loveliness of that touching scene. In that much longed for welcome hour we shall need no declaration of principles, no formal vindication of the peaceful character of the Christian ministry. Divine providence has spoken. Any words that we can use in reference to the past, whether persons or things, will be a mere impertinence, adding nothing to the lessons that come to us from above, and only tending to change celestial harmony into the miserable discordant sounds of earth-born passion.

Correct Views.

We [illegible] cently a portion of a speech lately delivered in Petersburg, Va., by L. A. Chandler, Esq. Mr. Chandler, if we remember correctly, was an original Union man, was never jubilant over the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, nor sung pœans over Souther victories, as some others did, who are now distrustful of the good faith of better men than themselves. He is not afraid of the honest purpose of Confederate officers and soldiers. Read what he says:

Can any one doubt the honesty of these men, who, after their earnest struggle, have taken the oath?

Not I!

The man who had skulked as a coward from his expressed opinions of right, the man who was loud in his lip service, but wanting in the service of stout heart and strong arm, such a man might falsely swear; but he who backed his belief where balls were thickest, hardships greatest at any cost of property, or risk of life, this man would never bow to an oath he did not mean to keep.

These are words truly and fitly spoken. Gen'ls. Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, Smith and the gallant officers and men whom they led have not sworn and will not swear falsely. They did all that men could do, for the cause which they had espoused, and when it failed, through no fault of theirs, they yielded to the decree of Providence. The government of the United States can safely trust these men, while the man who skulked the conflict as a coward, or was a good Confederate while the sun shorne brightly, but who became a "ceaseless plotter" for the overthrow of the cause, so soon as he saw clouds lower—such a man, we affirm, it would be well for the government to watch and for the people to avoid.—*Goldsboro News.*

We cordially endorse the above sentiments. As a class the officers and soldiers of the Southern Army—those we mean who did their whole duty *as soldiers*, are as much or more to be trusted, admired and respected, than any other class of our fellow-citizens.

Never let us forget their trials, sufferings, self-denial and heroism. Can we do too much for such men? A man may as a soldier exhibit all the high qualities which adorn, elevate and dignify human nature, and which fit the possessor for high civil trusts, though he was a rebel. We are pleased to add that we have found none more ready to bestow praise upon the fortitude and bravery of our soldiers, than the officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army. We have yet to meet with an exception.—ED. BANNER.

We are authorized to announce that Col. David A. Barnes has been appointed Judge of the Superior Courts of the first judicial circuit. We are much pleased to learn further that the delegates to the Convention from that district unanimously recommended him for that position. We know *the citizens of* those counties will heartily appove and endorse the recommendation and appointment.—*Standard.*

Judge Barnes is said to be a lawyer of considerable attainments, and a gentleman of high character. We think it a good appointment. We are at some loss to conceive though, how a gentleman so closely and confidentially allied with Ex-Gov. Vance, came to be selected, under the present *regime.*

The Yarborough House

In justice to this long established and popular Hotel, we clip the following from our cotemporary the *Progress*:

"PERSONAL.—Among the visitors in the city, we notice Hinton H. Helper, Esq., Chief Assessor of the United States internal revenue in this district. He is stopping at the "Yarborough" with friend Hope, enjoying his excellent cuisine.

THE SACRED DEAD.

During the War the Graves of many have been unmarked owing to the impossibility of procuring proper

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REFERS TO—Geo. W. Mordicai, Raleigh; H. M. Heck, do; Editor *Union Banner*, Salisbury.

Oct. 6, 1865 d3mo116

RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUNDAY the 20th August 1865. Thomas L. Bowling, aged 19 years, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion and at the same time, Hubard Eugene Bowling, aged 15 years. If said boys fail to return to my service, this notice is designed to secure me against any claims they may be reafter set up against me.

ROBT. A. AREY.

[pd 3td–115]

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LOCAL.

BRIG. GEN. VANCE.

We had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Vance on our streets on last Lord's day, looking very well, and as buoyant and lively as ever. He is just back from the North, *en route* for Asheville, with a large stock of goods intended for that market.

W. N. C. R. R. OFFICES.

We met Capt. Kirkland, Chief Engineer, and R. F. Simonton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of this Company, on our streets on Sunday. The passenger trains on this road leave this place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock A. M. We take a very deep interest in the welfare of this road, and will lay any information relative to its condition or prospects before our readers which we may be able to obtain.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Too great importance cannot be attached to the necessity for first class schools. We especially need now, good English schools. Every lad in the country should turn to, who has the opportunity of learning, and work with a will. Let us have an overhauling of our Common School system. Let every boy and girl, no matter how poor or humble, be edu[illegible]ughly educated, in the Engli[illegible] In the course of time we may be able to establish Public High Schools and teach the sciences.

In this connection, we take pleasure, while in temporary charge of the *Banner*, to recommend cordially to the patronage of the community, Mr. Leonidas Brown, who is now engaged in teaching. We were school-mates under that celebrated teacher, Mr. Bingham, and we know Mr. Brown, not only as an accomplished scholar, but also as a thoroughly competent teacher. No money is better invested than tuition fees to a competent teacher.

Colonel Jacques—an Eminent and well-known Divine in Trouble.

[Louisville Press, September 25.]

The fall of such a man as Colonel Jacques is sufficient to arouse the sorrow of every man who knows the former worth of the gallant Jacques. He was one of the first and most influential of the Methodist denomination in Illinois. When that body established a female educational school in Jacksonville he was placed in charge of it. He managed it with such talent and success that when a greater educational enterprise was projected he was transferred to it. He was engaged in this when the rebellion commenced. Colonel Jacques was a man of intense loyalty, of commanding influence, and of great oratorical ability. He took the field in behalf of the Union, and speedily raised one of the finest regiments that Illinois gave to the service of the Union. It was called the preachers' regiment, on account of the number of preachers enlisted in it. Of this regiment Jacques was made Colonel, and he served with great distinction.

During the progress of the war Colonel Jacques had numerous conferences with Bishop Simpson, and both were well satisfied that if a Methodist of proper position in the North could get among the Southern Methodists much might be done toward crippling the rebellion. This mission Colonel Jacques undertook with the approval of Bishop Simpson and of Mr. Lincoln. Colonel Jacques bravely met the peril, and traveled extensively among the Southern Methodists. He returned just before the battle of Chickamauga, and took a conspicuous part in that battle.

Colonel Jacques was the companion of Mr. Gilmore in a visit to Richmond for an interview with Jeff. Davis, in which mission they succeeded. This visit was intended to bring about peace.

The Colonel has recently been detailed for breaking up the negro camps, such as Camp Nelson. This is the cause of his presence in Kentucky.

On Friday last Colonel Jacques employed a fellow calling himself Dr. H. G. Miller to procure abortion in the case of a Georgia woman. The Colonel was present during the tragedy, and was arrested with the female abortionist, at whose house the murder was perpetrated, and with Miller, the abortionist, the murderer of innocents.—The victim died in eight hours after Miller commenced his depredations. The whole party were arrested in *flagrante delicto*, and are now in jail, the coroner's inquest having amply confirmed all the suspicions that led to the interference of the police. Mr. Turner, the policeman, saw signs of the outrage in progress, and made his preparations for arresting the guilty parties, in which, as we have said, he succeeded. We do not rejoice in iniqnity, and we cannot but drop tears of sorrow over the fall of such a man as Colonel Jacques.

We find the following in an exchange: Ten years ago a young mulatto ran away from the plantation of Mr. Charles Ambrose, a sugar lord at Bayou Fourche La., stealing himself—a piece of property worth a thousand dollars. In the north he amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million. A few days ago he went back to his old home, travelling in open daylight, with as little fear of bloodhounds and fugitive slave laws as if he was a white man, found his aged father and mother among the freed folks, and settled them comfortably, and presented a cottage and a piece of land to his widowed mistress, whose family had been beggared by the war.

A little speck of war has appeared in Morgan county, Ky. A man named Williams, with about fifty followers, has arrested the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and compelled him to desist from his business. He has also arrested every man who has brought a suit against any rebel, and compelled them to withdraw them. A company of United States forces attempted, without success, to drive this gang from the county. More troops have gone to the scene of actoin. General Brisbain hopes to capture the party.

The Constitution of Massachusetts, says an exchange, contains the following provision.

ART. XX.—No person shall have a right to vote, or be eligible to office under this commonwealth who shall not be able to read this Constitution in the English language, and write his name.

That is the way Massachusetts legislates for herself. Now she is trying to legislate for the Southern States, so as to confer the right to vote on negroes who can neither read nor write. A great portion of our national troubles have grown out of the fact that Massachuetts not only claims the right to govern herself, but wants to govern all the other States also. She is a disturber of the public peace, and as such ought to be arrested.—*Goldesboro News.*

☞Ema Jones has been tried by court martial in Charleston, S. C., and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars for trampling on the United States flag.

☞The trial of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, by military commission, was set on the 2d. at Columbus, Ky., Colonel W. A. N. Dudley, President. Eminent counsel will appear for the defence.—*Standard.*

MARRIED!

In this City, at the bride's House, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Wm. P. Koutz, Chaplain 128th Ind. Vols, Mr SAMUEL LUFF, of the 91st Ind., Vols., to Miss MARTHA A. PAPE.

THE

Underwriters' Agency

OF NEW YORK,

CASH ASSETS,

Three Million Dollars,

ISSUE POLICIES OF

Fire & Marine Insurance

Made payable in GOLD or CURRENCY.

Negotiable and Bankable

CERTIFICATES OF INSURANCE

ARE ISSUED BY THIS ASSOCIATION.

JOHN D. BROWN,
Agent.

In the absence of Mr. Brown, Mr. John M. Horah will attend to the business.

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 25, 1865.— d77 3m-pd

Blossom Brothers.

(SUCCESSORS TO BEJ. BLOSSOM & SON,)

Commission Merchants.

Cotton, Naval Stores, Grain, Tobacco, Yarns, Sheetings, &c,

159 Front Street,

CHAS. W. BLOSSOM,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, } NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made on consignments, on receipt of Bil lof Lading.

References—The Bank of N. C., and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Raleigh, N. C.,
Will forward to us, through that place, (*free of forwarding commission,*) paying railroad freight, to any shipping port.

J. R. BLOSSOM & CO, Wilmington, N. C.,
GEO. H. BROWN & CO., Washington, N. C.,
S. T. JONES & CO., Newbern, N. C.,
HENRY GHISELIN, Norfolk, Va.,
Will forward produce to us, *free of forwarding commission*, except on naval stores and grain, by steamer or sailing vessel, as shippers may direct; and, when desired, will pay taxes, &c., at the shipping ports.

N. B.—Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance, as soon as freighted, from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all shipping Ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not. 109 3mod&w7

Northern Flour for Sale

I have a lot of fresh Northern FLOUR at $6 50 per 100 pounds. Call at my place, near the Railroad Ticket Office. JACOB MILLER.

Oct. 7th, 1865 d9tpd

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Planters of North Carolina, that he has established himself in Petersburg, in the

Commission and Forwarding Business

having a large and commodious Ware-house, he is prepared to receive goods on CONSIGNMENT, or to be FORWARDED. He will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and Tobacco, and other country produce. He begs to refer to

Rev. Dr. ALEX. WILSON, Alamance Co.
Maj. J. W. WILSON, } Salisbury.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & LAURENS, }
Messrs. BAKER, WOMBLE & Co., } Raleigh,
Mr. JORDAN WOMBLE, }
R. L. LASSITER, Esq., Pres't R. & G. R R. Co.

Sept. 29—1mod105 GEO. V. SCOTT.

Western Democrat, and Raleigh Sentinel, publish one month and send bill to G. V. SCOTT.

Executors' Notice.

THE subscribers having on the first Monday of [illegible] Court, [illegible] Testamentary, according to law, on the estate of Dr. Sam'l Kerr, deceased, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

Debtors to said estate will also please make immediate settlement.

HENRY ROSSIGNOL,
TO T. BARNES,
1mod105 Executors of Dr. Sam. Kerr.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Importers of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

NO. 6 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour, and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1865. 1mod106pd

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors Teas, Coffee, Sugar, assorted Groceries. Fish and

PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOK,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices.

C. C. THOMAS with }
C. W. R. & Co. } 3mosd108
September 29, 1865.

SPECIFIC TAX.

ORDERED by the Board of Commissioners that the Specific Taxes on Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies, Daguerian Artists, Hotel keepers, Livery Stables, public Drays, Wagons, Carts, and Omnibusses, Pedlars, and on all venders of Wines, Cordials, or other spirituous or alcoholic liquors be collected forthwith

THOMAS McNEELY, Cl'k

Sept. 11, 1865 tfd93.

ARRIVING DAILY.

AT

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

A large assortment of

GROCERIES.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

DRY GOODS,
DYE STUFFS PAINTS & GLASS
Crockery,
Cutlery,
Hardware, Glass Ware, &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

This is one of the finest assortments ever brought to this market.

J. C. TURNER.
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-60

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

AGREAT NEW STORE

OWEN & SOFIELD

HAVE opened the store lately occupied by Henderson & Enniss, with a large assortment of

Dry Goods,

LADIES HATS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES and GAITERS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,

and all other articles of Household use, and ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also a large supply of good cigars. They offer them to the public at cash prices both at

Wholesale and Retail.

This is the finest and largest assortment of Goods brought to Western North Carolina since the return of Peace. d1m 88—w1m4-pd

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION,

1865.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, Bonnet Silks and Sattins, Velvets Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

OFFER a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

ORDERS solicited and prompt attention GIVEN.

Sept. 5, 1865. pd1md-87

SPRAGUE BROTHERS

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C.

Oct. 3 1865—3modpd111

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, N. C.

IS offered for RENT, for further particulars, apply to J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1865—dtf 112

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where his extensive acquaintance has enabled him to purchase at the lowest figures, a large and elegant assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES &c.

which he is enabled to sell at low prices for

CASH.

His Stock selected with reference to taste, neatness and durability, consists of every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

Hats, Hose, Handkerchiefs

Hoop-Skirts

Combs and

Brushes

and in fact everything needed about a

LADY'S TOILET.

Gents Dress Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

Congress Gaiters and

SHIRTS,

Blank Books, Paper, Valises, Crockery of all descriptions, Hardware, French MUSTARD, old Cognag Brandy, Plantation Bitters, a lot of Wines for Medical purposes,

Buckets,

Shoe Brushes,

Looking Glasses,

Slates and Pencils,

Brooms and Brushes,

Ladies Shawls

BROGANS,

and a lot of

YANKEE NOTIONS, CANDIES

AND

CONFECTIONERIES.

And yet the half has not been told. COME AND SEE—it will do your eyes good, and costs nothing, and if you buy it will cost next to nothing.

COUNTRY BARTER

and PRODUCE of every kind taken in exchange for GOODS.

SPECIE and BANK NOTES taken at market rates in exchange for Goods.

Country Merchants

Will be supplied with stocks of goods at a moderate advance on New York prices.

W. H. HOWERTON,

BOYDEN HOUSE STORE.

Sept. 28, 1865. 3mosd103

OLD TIMES COME AGAIN

McCUBBIN FOSTER & CO.

HAVE just received at the OLD STAND of Murphy & Co., a very large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Drugs, Paints and Oils

Book paper Smith Tools Carpenter's Tools, &c.

The ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER,

GROCERIES

of all kinds, in short, everything the country needs, all of which was bought for CASH and will be sold for

CASH AND PRODUCE,

at the lowest market prices. They invite all their old friends to give them a call.

Salisbury, Sept. 29, 1865.—1wd109—4tw7

Old Myerfield alive. yet!

BEEF and MUTTON

THERE will be fresh BEEF and MUTTON at the Market House every evening, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Thursday the 26th of OCTOBER (inst.,) I will sell at public sale at the late residence of Adam Trexler, deceased, the following property, to wit: A large quantity of CORN, 4 MULES, some CATTLE and HOGS, a quantity of HAY and FODDER, some WHEAT and FLOUR, and a quantity of MOLASSES (or Sorghum,) Farming Tools and Harness, together with all the Household and Kitchen furniture.

ALSO,

A lot of LUMBER, and numerous articles too tedious to mention. Terms made kown at sale.

W. R. FRALEY,
Special Adm'r.

Oct. 4th—d2t112w2t8

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—

THE DRUG STORE

BURBANK, GALLAGHER, AND MORRIS.

HAVE a large and select stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

at their Store Main Street, opposite Murphy's Block

ALSO, a select assortment of articles for the TOILET, *Cosmetique* and perfumery. Extracts, Eau de Cologne, Brushes and Combs, and a great variety other things for ornament and use. 3mod109

Land For Sale.

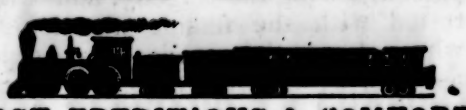
I OFFER for sale my Farm known as "the Graham place," located in Rowan Co., on Third Creek some 3½ miles from Third Creek Depot, containing 660 acres

This farm has an abundance of timber and woodland, is well watered, having thereon four good springs, and easily devisable into two Farms, as it formerly was. It has about 60 or 75 acres of rich bottom land, all of which will make productive meadow or grass land—also several orchards. Its improvements consists of two dwelling houses and the usual farm buildings.

JOHN WASHINGTON.
Salisbury, N. C.

[tfw-1]

THE BEST



MOST EPEDITIOUS & COMFORTABLE ROUTE FROM CHARLOTTE TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES.

VIA

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad,

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

PASSENGERS by this line will leave Charlotte at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 12 a m, and leave Gaston 1 p m arrive at Petersburg 6,30 p m, and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5 30 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 11 a m, Leave Gaston 11 a m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p m, and 6 a m.

Persengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sunday

E. WILKES,
Eng, and Sup't N C R R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Sup't Petersburg and Weldon R R.

dtf110

Come one Come all to the STORE

OF

A J MOCK & CO

NO. 4 GRANITE ROW, MAIN STRFET.

WHERE we are now daily opening a large and well selected stock of GOODS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

A fine assortment of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, FURS and HOOP-SKIRTS.

Full line of domestic goods such as PRINTS, DELAINES, POPLINS, etc.

Elegant assortment of gentlemen's HATS, SHOES CLOTHES, BOOTS and DRESS GOODS, also, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES and SOLE LEATHER.

And in fact everything that can be found in a first class establishment, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, for cash or produce at wholesale and retail. 3mod109

LOOK OUT.

Salisbury Sept. 28th 1865.

ALL persons in the Counties of Rowan, Mecklenburg, Iredell and Yadkin, who my be in possession of any Quarter Master's or Commissary stores or other property belong to the State of North Carolina, or who may be in possession of information which may lead to the recovery of any and all such property, are requested to report the same to me or in my absence to R J. West, sub-Agent, to the end that it may be properly accounted for and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Provisional Government of North Carolina. Every honest tax payer is interested in this matter, and will, I hope, co-operate with me in the collection of all such property.

☞ Office for the present, McCubbins, Foster & Co's counting room.

A. C. COWLES,
State Agent.

7td109

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

☞ Orders solicited for the purchase of goods ☜

79 Pearl Street, N. Y.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Sam'l. G. Murphy, " "
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

july 5-d6m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

William H. Bailey,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Claims against the Government—adjustment of confiscations—settlement of contracts and collection of debts will receive prompt attention.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 1 p. m, 3 to 6 p. m.

He also proposes to establish a

Law School in Salisbury, N. C.

Having had about thirteen years experience as a Law Teacher; he proposes to prepare young gentlemen for the bar.

Real Estate Agency.

The undersigned wil give his attention, if desired to the purchase and sale of real estate.

W. H. BAILEY.

OFFICE—Register room in the Court House.

Salisbury, 22, 1865. tf-76

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campuell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers. Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

Strayed or Stolen

TAKEN from the street, near Rev. J. Rumple's residence on the 21st inst., a dark chesnut horse, with a McClelan saddle. A liberal reward will be given for his return to this office and no questions asked. tfd103

SYNODICAL NOTICE.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Fayetteville, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JACOB DOLL,
Stated Clerk.

Salisbury Male Academy

THIS School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in October. Arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may wish to attend—Terms made known when the pupils enter school.

Salisbury, Sept 11, 1865. 2twd2w